

Political Pamphlet

THE
FRIENDSHIP
OF
King LEWIS
Always Fatal.

Illustrated in the Histories of the
Alliances between FRANCE, and
the following Princes, and States.

VIZ:

The Emperor *Leopold.*
The Hungarian Lords.
The Republick of *Venice.*

The *De Witt* Faction.
Charles XI. King of
Sweden.

The *Messinesses* in *Sicily.*
The City of *Stras-*
burgh.

The Family of *Fur-*
stemburgh.

Count *Teckely.*
The Grand Signior
and the *Turks.*

King *Charles II.*
King *James II.*

The Duke of *Mantua.*
The Elector of *Bavaria.*
The Elector of *Cologn.*
Prince *Vaudemont.*

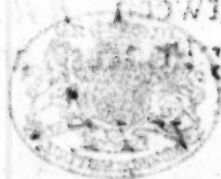
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THE
FIRE AND SHIP
TO
KING LEWIS
Always Fast

the following: (1) and (2) are
Answers between 1944 and 1945
Illustrated in the History of the



Printed for A. Bell, near the Old Bailey, in the Strand - MDCCLXXII.

T H E

Friendship of K. *Lewis*

A L W A Y S F A T A L.

WHATEVER Peace may
 be now approaching, what-
 ever Face of Friendship
 may appear between *France*
 and *England*, I shall submit to it, as to a
 Law that I oppos'd before it was past;
 and as a true *Englishman*, always look up-
 on this *French King*, and his Family, to be the
 inveterate Enemies of my *Country*, bound
 to be so by the Nature of their Religion
 and Government. For them therefore I shall
 never have any other Deference than what
 the Duty of a Subject requires, when a
War is no more depending; but still wish
 to my self, that we had warr'd with them
 till the *French Army* had been so reduc'd,
 that they should no more be employ'd in
 the Defence of *Usurpers* and *Pretenders*, of
Tyranny and *Idolatry*, of which *France* has

A

for

for a Century been the chief Support. A *War* once ended, whether well or ill, is not easily begun again. The Expence, Hazards, Slaughter, and Ruin, that attend it, fright People from the Thoughts of renewing it; and the Charms of Peace, tho' false, lull them asleep, while they are making a surer, but slower way to their Destruction. For which Reason, when *France* and We are Friends, as surely we are e're long to be, I shall have nothing to say to her or her Monarch; I shall keep my Burthen to my self; and tho' I love my Country so well, that I shall for ever renounce that Old Amity which *Abel* flatters us with, and be as much a Foe to the *French* and their *Faction*, as when they threaten'd us Three Years ago with an *Invader* and *Conquest*; Yet since all Speaking will be useless, all Reasoning too late, I shall learn to be silent, if I cannot be content. A Rule that all of my Opinion, and I hope the Number is not a few, will do well to set to themselves, as well for their own Quiet, as that of the Nation. But till we have that Peace, and the Correspondence between the Two Kingdoms is become as general as it is friendly, I do not see why one may not say the Truth of *King Lewis*, and his Emissaries, tho' every Word will give us but very small

small Encouragement to be fond of his Friendship. Indeed those who are against Her Majesty, and the Protestant Succession, who are for the Reign of a Popish Outlaw, can have no better Friend. They may depend upon it, all the rest of *Europe* will be against him and them. And they may comfortably reflect on the Probability there is of a beaten doating King's doing their Business for them, when he was baffled in the Height of his Vigor and Conquests. Whoever talks of Friendship with *France*, if they mean any thing more than *Peace*, they mean the *Pretender*. For *French Friendship* can be of no Use to any one else; and to those poor deluded Creatures, it will in the End be as *Fatal*, as it has been to all that ever made the Tryal of it. The Earl of *Warrington*, one of the best *Englishmen* of our Times, which, I think, we have no great Reason to brag of, says, in his Speech to the *Grand Jury of Chester*, on the Eleventh of *October 1692*. *When any of the Kings of England have had a Design upon the Peoples Liberties, they have entred into a Confederacy with France, as the People, of all others, most likely to serve their Purpose; and it has always gone ill with England, when our Kings have entred into an intimate Friendship with the French; as we may re-*

member by woful Experience. Let us consider ; besides, that no People under the Sun are at this Day so noted for Treachery and Cruelty, as the French ; of which they have given us such pregnant Instances upon the Protestants of their own Nation, and in their Conquests, as were never done by the most Barbarous and Unciviliz'd People. For after Terms agreed on, and submitted to without any Provocations given by those poor Wretches, the French have fallen upon them, taken from them that little that was left, and in cold Blood murder'd them, sparing neither Age nor Sex. And shall not we then think our selves in a comfortable Condition, when we have such Task-Masters as these set over us ? It wou'd be too great a Digression to give further Proofs of French Cruelty and Treachery ; or I might fill a Book with them, and perhaps may do it at my Leisure. My Business now is to shew, how happy those are like to be, that have built any of their Views of future Greatness on their Friendship with that Nation. Because I find the Affection that some Folks show for them, grows every Day more open and fervent ; and I wou'd fain let them see how it has far'd with Princes and People, who have been blest with this Amity before ; and how, instead of ruining others, they have always ruin'd themselves.

One

One wou'd think, that if ever the French King had a real Friendship for any Body, it was for our King James, who had done so much to deserve it; and yet we shall see how friendly he dealt by him, when we come to speak of his Misfortunes; which, I shall endeavour to prove, was owing to that dear Friend of his: And in short, *That his Friendship and Assistance has always proved fatal to those that made use of it. And that whatever State or Interest he Espoused, that State or Interest, tho' never so successful before, was ever brought to immediate Ruin by his Espousing it.* So severely has Providence frown'd upon that Side where this Ambitious Monarch took Part.

The Truth of this Assertion will appear, in our reckoning up the particular States and Interests, which this King has at several distinct Times Espous'd; and which we shall find to be these in order. *The Emperor, the Hungarian Lords, the State of Venice, the De Wit Party in Holland, Count Teckely, the King of Sweden, the House of Furstenberg, the Messinesses in Sicily, King Charles II. of England, the City of Strasburg, the Grand Signior, the late King James and the Irish, the Duke of Mantua, the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne, Prince Vaudemont, and others of Lower Rank.* The

The First Assistance that *Lewis XIV.* sent any Foreign Prince, was the *Emperor* in his War with the *Turks*, in the Year 1664. And all the Fruit his Imperial Majesty reap'd of his *French* Succours, was to perswade him, from the small Success which attended them, that it was his Interest to make a Peace with the *Turks* at any Rate; and the sooner, for that he had Reason to doubt of the *French* King's Firmness to the Interest of the Empire; and that so great an Army as was sent him from *France*, might perhaps be design'd not so much against the *Ottomans*, as for a Blind to lodge so considerable a Force in the Bowels of *Germany*, in order to force a Way for their Master to the Empire, to which he had Thoughts of aspiring more than once to restore the *Western* Monarchy to the *French*. These Troops, and their Leaders, behav'd themselves bravely enough at the Famous Battel of *Raab*; but the Inconsiderableness of their Number with regard to the rest of the Imperial Army, and the Unparallel'd Courage of the *Germans*, did mightily eclipse the Share the *French* pretended to in the Glory of that Day. And if the *German* Accounts of this Battel are to be credited, we shall find them but little favourable to the *French* Auxiliaries: Only

ly this is clear from all Relations of that War, That it was from his Disappointments in, and Jealousies of the *French* Succours, that the *Emperor*, so soon after the Battel of *Raab*, pack'd up a Treaty with the *Turks*. I cannot help observing the Vanity, as well as Treachery of the *French*, as to this Fight: For tho' they were not above a Tenth Part of the Imperial Army, yet all the Honour of the Victory was attributed to the Invincible Arms of *Lewis the Great*. And one of the best Masters in *France* was employ'd to make a Picture of it, which is in the Palace of *Fontainbleau*; and in which is to be seen only one *Imperial Eagle*, all the rest of the Ensigns being the *Fleur de Lys*; at the Foot of the Piece is this Inscription in *French*, *By the Invincible Arms of Lewis the Great*.

To shew further what Advantage the *French* King took of his Confederacy with the *Emperor*, his Emissaries in *Hungary* improv'd that Opportunity to enter into a Negociation with the Malecontents; as Counts *Sereni*, *Nadaſti*, *Frangipani*, and others, whose Discontents the *French* Court fomented by their Promises of Support; and the Three Counts being discovered, and beheaded, the Court of *France* offer'd to send the *Emperor* all the
Letters

Letters they had receiv'd from the other *Hungarian* Lords, if the Imperial Ministers wou'd consent to some Designs they were carrying on in *Poland*, and elsewhere. So that the Danger of any unlawful Commerce with *France*, is as great as the Wickedness of it. The *French* Ministers making no Scruple to sacrifice their Pensioners, when it is for their own Advantage.

The next Occasion the *French* King took to lend his Assistance Abroad, and at the same time to ruin those he assisted, was that of the City of *Candia*. The Republick of *Venice* had, to their Eternal Glory, maintain'd a bloody War both by Sea and Land against the whole Strength of the *Ottoman* Empire, for the Space of 23 Years without Interruption; and being overpower'd by vast Numbers of Men waisted over daily from all the Neighbouring Countries under the *Turkish* Dominions, they were reduc'd at last to the City of *Candia*, the only Place left them of the Island of that Name. From the Beginning of the Year 1666, at which Time the Grand Visier in Person sat down before the Town, till July 1669, the *Venetians* made a Defence worthy of their Cause, and above 80000 *Turks* fell before the Walls of it: Those who remain'd of the Besiegers deserted every Day, and the
Visier

Vizier began to despair of Mastering the Place either by *Storm, Mining, or Bombs*; All which he try'd in vain: Infomuch that from 150000 Men, he had not 10000 able Soldiers fit to carry on a Siege. The *Venetians* were Masters of the Sea, and the City well stor'd with Provisions; when in *June 1669*, the *French* Succours arriv'd at *Candia*, under the Command of the Duke of *Beaufort*, Admiral, and the Duke *de Noailles*, General, who brought with them the irreparable Fate of *Candia*. Ten Days after their Arrival, the Duke *de Noailles* wou'd needs take the Field with his *French*, in order to fall upon the Enemies Camp, and to dislodge the *Turks* from a Place call'd the *Sabionera*. All which was contrary to the Maxims the *Venetians* had hitherto so successfully observ'd during the Siege, and was dislik'd by their most Experienc'd Commanders. But the *French*, out of a Caprice to signalize their Vapour, and (as Monsieur *Dampier* said in the Council of War) *to teach the Venetians the way to Raise a Siege*, resolv'd to act offensively; made a Sally, beat the Enemy out of their Lodgments: And as they were pursuing their good Fortune, it happen'd, that some Powder, Mortar-Pieces and Grenado's casually took Fire,

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upon

upon a Battery the *French* Guards were possess'd of ; which so frightened them, that they forsook the Post in the greatest Disorder and Confusion , putting the whole Army into such a Consternation, that they abandon'd a Victory half gain'd, and with it the Lives of a great Number of their Party ; among whom was the Duke of *Beaufort*, whose Body could never be found.

This Disaster , as it encourag'd the Grand Vizier to continue the Siege more furiously than ever, so it mightily discourag'd the *Venetians* and the *French*, as if they had come only to hasten the Loss of *Candia* ; reimbark'd the Remains of their Army in *August* afterwards, leaving Captain-General *Morosini* to make the best Terms he could, for a Place that was become a mere Heap of Rubbish , and no longer tenable. Whereas it is more than probable , that if the *French* had either not arriv'd at *Candia*, or had kept themselves within the Town after they came, as they were advis'd to do, the Grand Vizier had been necessitated not only to break up the Siege , but to abandon the whole Island to the *Venetians*, the most considerable in the *Mediterranean* to bridle in the *Ottomans*.

As for the Correspondence between the *French* Court and the *Louvestein* or *De-Wit* Faction in *Holland*, it is lately set forth at large in a Book call'd the *Secret History of Europe*. By that it is very plain, that the *De-Wits* were so greedy of Power themselves, they would allow none to the Prince of *Orange*, who was so justly entitled to it by the Merit of his Ancestors, to whom the Republick ow'd its Origin and Continuance. It is very plain, *De-Wit* could not have maintain'd himself in his Post, but by his Intrigues with the Count *de Estrades*, the *French* Ambassador; and he was so afraid of Losing his Office, that he resolv'd rather to hazard all, than that the Prince should succeed his Father in the Administration of the Government, as *Stadtholder* and *Admiral*: And it was for that Reason only, he always promoted the Interest of the *French* King, the Prince's mortal Enemy. Inso-much that when *Louis XIV.* invaded the *United Provinces*, the State was without Defence, without Arms, without Forts, without Forces, without Alliances; which gave the *French* an Opportunity of Marching almost to the Gates of *Amsterdam*. The People enrag'd at the Treachery of their Magistrates; for to what else cou'd

they impute the Progress of the *French* :
 rose against the *De-Wits*, and made them
 a Sacrifice to Liberty. The Two Bro-
 thers fell together, by the Hands of the
Populace : The duller one, *Cornelius*, ha-
 ving involv'd himself in his Brother's Fate :
 And tho' he had neither his Craft nor his
 Experience, yet he was become as obno-
 xious, by busying himself for the *Facti-*
on, and on all Occasions siding with his
 Brother. Fatal indeed to the *De-Wits*
 was the *Friendship* of the *French* King :
 It ended in a Tragedy, that should me-
 thinks be enough to deter all Ministers
 from having Commerce with a Prince,
 whom they cannot serve, without the De-
 struction of themselves or their Country,
 and perhaps both : The Prince that has
 been serv'd by Treason, having always
 a Hatred for the Traytor, and when he
 has no further need of him, will be pleas'd
 to see him dealt with, as the *Hague* Rab-
 ble dealt with the *De-Wits*, to whom
Louis the XIVth had given *so many Marks*
of his Affection and Esteem ; a softning
 Term for Bribery and Corruption, then
 us'd by the Court of *France*. I know no
 Instance of the Ill Consequence of *French*
Friendship more terrible than this Story
 of the Pensionary of *Holland*, and his
 Brother the Admiral ; none more likely
 to

to produce the Effect intended by this Treatise, which is to give a good and just Idea of the Falshood and Impotence of *France*, as often as she has promis'd or lent Assistance to her Foreign Friends. For if *Lewis* the Great, when he kept his Court at *Utrecht*, was not able to protect Two Persons from the Rage of the Multitude; what Protection can others hope for, that shall dare to follow the Steps of those Two Brothers, in building their Fortunes on so sandy a Foundation as the Friendship of *France*?

Another Example of the Ruin that attends such as make a Dependance on *French* Amity and *French* Assistance, was *Charles* the XI. King of *Sweden*, Father of the Present King now in Exile at *Bender*; who perhaps owes also his Disgraces and Losses to the Intrigues between Him and the *French* King. In the Treaty made between the Regency of *Sweden*, during his Father's Minority, the *Swedes* were to send an Army into *Germany* only, in case they could not succeed in a Mediation for a General Peace: But *Lewis* the XIV. by his *Louis d'Ors*, prevail'd with the Senate and Regents to dispatch the Constable, *Wrangel* (tho' much against his Will) with 10000 Men into the *Brandenburgh* Territories, where he was beaten at *Terbertim*; and

and the Emperor declar'd *Sweden* an *Enemy to the Empire* ; inviting the King of *Denmark* and the Princes of the Lower Circle to fall upon the *Swedes*, which they did ; and the King of *Denmark* seiz'd the Dutchy of *Holstein* for that Duke's joyn-ing with them. The *Swedes* made a vi-gorous Resistance in expectation of Suc-cours from *France*, but were forc'd to de-liver *Staden* and *Bremen* ; the *French*, tho' within three Days March of the latter, perfidiously refusing to Relieve it. They afterwards occasion'd the Loss of a great Fleet of Merchant-Men for want of a Con-voys from the *Downes*, and of a Fleet of Men of War in the *Sound* for want of the Promis'd Assistance by Sea. But, what is worse than all this, while the King of *Sweden* was hazarding his own Royal Per-son at the Head of his Army in Three bloody Battels, the Quarrel being Orig-inally the *French* King's ; that Monarch, at the very same time, seiz'd the Dutchy of *Deuxponts*, the Ancient Hereditary Seat of the Royal Family of *Sweden*, and kept it from them till the *Ryswick* Peace. The *French* Court, in a great Measure, abandon'd the Interest of that Crown at the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, tho' on their Account it had lost large Parcels of its Territories in *Germany*.

An Example still more detestable than this, of the Treachery and Ingratitude of *France*, to all that ever had to do with Her, is that of the *Messinesses* in *Sicily*; which was thus: Notwithstanding, by the Contract of Marriage between *Lewis* the XIV. and the Sister of the late King of *Spain*, ratify'd in the *Pyrenean Treaty* in the Year 1660. the *French King* had entred into a Firm League with his Brother in Law, *Charles* of *Spain*, and had actually renounc'd any Right of Succession to the Crown of *Spain* or any of its Territories, in case of the Death of the King; yet in spite of this Treaty, and of Common Generosity it self, *Lewis* the XIV. by his Intrigues, and his Money, had very near robb'd his Brother, when scarce yet past his Infancy, of *Sicily* one of his most flourishing Kingdoms. The City of *Messina* had made a very considerable Figure, ever since that Island's coming under the Dominions of *Spain*; and was allow'd to retain such Privileges as render'd her rather a Republick within her self, than a Town subject to a Monarch. In Trade and Riches, she came nothing short of any City in the *Mediterranean*. Thus she was, and thus she might have continu'd, had she never embrac'd the Fatal Friendship of *Lewis* the Great; which plung'd

plung'd her into Miseries, that she has not since, and scarce ever will be able to free her self from. On the pretence of some new *Gabels* impos'd by the Viceroy on certain kinds of Merchandize, the *Messinesses* disputed the Justice of that Imposition ; and the Agents and Pensioners of *France* did their utmost to inflame them, till at last by fair Offers and Promises they tempted them to throw off the *Spanish* Yoke and put themselves under the Protection of the *French* King. A Folly they had too much Reason to repent of ; not from the Arms of a Minor King whom they had abandon'd , but from the daily Encroachments made upon them by the *French* Garrison and Governor ; who instead of being Protectors carry'd themselves like Masters, and made them feel too late that they had chang'd for the worse. As ill as the *French* us'd them, they seem'd to be content, knowing how justly they had provok'd the Crown of *Spain*, and how impossible it was to disengage themselves from the *French* ; to whom having been Slaves for some Years, they were at last left by them in the most deplorable Condition that ever People brought themselves into by their Credulity and Rashness. In *Feb.*

1678, Monsieur de Feuillarde arriv'd at Messina with a Fleet of Men of War, and being receiv'd by the Citizens with all possible kindness, he assum'd the Title of *Viceroy of Sicily*, and took an Oath to protect the City against all that should attack it. On the Last Day of the Month he conven'd the Inhabitants, and told them he was commanded by his Master on some great Enterprize tending very much to their Profit; which put these poor deluded People in hopes of taking *Syracuse* and the rest of the Island. To amuse them, he caus'd a great Number of Cattle, Mules, and Oxen to be made ready, as if it were to carry Provisions by Land; and on the 9th of *March* having embark'd the whole *French* Garrison of *Messina*, consisting of 6000 Men with several Pieces of Cannon, pretending still it was for some extraordinary Expedition, he set Sail with the Acclamations of the abus'd *Messinenses*, and directed his Course streight to *France*, leaving the wretched People at the Mercy of the enrag'd *Spaniards*. The next Day a terrible Storm forc'd the *French* Fleet back again, and the *Messinenses* flattering themselves that all these Preparations were for their Advantage, presented Monsieur de la Feuillade with a consecrated Banner, to be set up on the

of his Ship; but the Wind turning fair, and the *French* Soldiers who had been a-Shore making too much haste aboard with what little Equipage they had left behind them before, the Citizens conceiv'd a sudden Jealousy that they were betray'd, and ran in a Body to Monsieur *de la Feuillade* who was just going on Board. They oblig'd him to return to the Town-House where he made a Speech to them, which he clos'd thus : *In short, I am commanded by my Master to take back all his Forces to France, therefore you must do what you can to protect your selves for Two Months, at the end of which time I will return ; in the mean while any of you that will go to France may do it, if so be you do it in good Order.* This was like a Clap of Thunder to the disconsolate forsaken *Messinesses*, who were so dispirited that they knew not where to go or what to do. But 112 of the richest of them had so much Resolution as to accept of his Offer of going to *France* ; and indeed more had not time to put themselves in a readiness to go, for the *French* Fleet sail'd from *Messina* the next Morning about Four a Clock never to see it more. Thus was one of the richest Cities in *Europe*, expos'd to the Revenge and Ravages of the *Spaniards* ; who having re-taken it,
hung

ung up 300 of its best Citizens, and re-
 uc'd the rest from a most wealthy State
 o that of Poverty and Beggary. Of this
 yent a very Ingenious Gentleman writes
 hus : " The *French* King ingloriously left
 those poor misled People to treat for
 themselves, and to make the best Terms
 they could with their enrag'd Masters.
 This famous City became in a few Days
 a lasting Monument to all Ages of the
 Severity of the *Spaniards* and of the
 Treachery of the *French*. The Marquis
de las Navas, the *Spanish* Viceroy, wrote
 his Master's Resentment against the
Messinesses, in Letters of Blood, and every
 Street there became a Shamble for some
 one Illustrious Victim or another. He
 abolish'd their Privileges, overturn'd the
 whole Frame of their Government, and
 left them scarce any single Vestage of
 their former Liberty ; so that it might
 be said in some sense *Messina* is now no
 more. Which is all owing to the Gene-
 rosity, Sincerity and Friendship of that Mo-
 narch whom we are our selves so ready
 to trust, after he has by a Reign of above
 Threescore Years, shewn all the World
 how incapable he is of those Ties which
 bind the rest of Mankind, and laughs at
 Honour, Obligations, and Gratitude, when
 they

they are against what he falsely calls his Glory.

The City of *Strasburg* has reason also to deplore the ruinous Amity of *France*. She was an *Imperial* and Free Town, the greatest in *Germany*: The best situated for Trade of all the Inland Towns in the Empire ; and for Strength and Power was look'd upon as her chief Bulwark against *France*. This made King *Lewis* contrive to get it into his Possession in time of Truce then lately ratify'd between *France* and the *Empire*. He took his old Course, tempted some of the principal Magistrates with *French* Gold, and form'd by that means a Party within the City to cry up the Advantages of the Protection of *Lewis* the Great. The Reasons they made use of to effect their Ends were plausible enough ; had that King known how to keep his Word : And those Reasons were on all Occasions back'd with tempting *Louis d' Ors*, which made them the more prevalent. It was offer'd by *Lewis* the XIV. that he should be their Protector, that they should receive a French Garrison, but a very small one, and which should swear Obedience to the Magistrate who should be chosen by the Citizens themselves. That they should be fully possess'd of all the Privileges and Immunities they had

had enjoy'd in any Time before ; That they should not go without their own City for Justice, nor Answer to any Court of Judicatory in France ; That the Protestants should not be in the least abridg'd in the Exercise of their Religion, nor the Roman-Catholicks pretend to any more Liberty than before. And what was yet more charming to a Trading-Town, That they should enjoy a perfect Neutrality in the Wars between France and the Empire, and a Free Trade with France, which before had been deny'd. All which Articles were thus faithfully Executed after the Friends of France had sold their Country to Monsieur Louvois, who came in Person to Strasburgh to make the Purchase, and take Possession. The French King crowded the Place with Troops ; He appointed the Magistrates Himself ; They were referr'd to the Judicatories of France for Justice ; The Protestants were sent to the Gallies ; They have been ever since in a State-War, and their Trade entirely ruin'd by Taxes : In a Word, Their Lives, their Laws and Constitutions, their Privileges, their Estates, and the Publick Patrimony of their City, have run the same Fate with the rest of that King's Subjects.

The Family of Furstemburgh was one of the most Illustrious in Germany, till they were betray'd into a Confederacy with

with *France*, against their Sovereign the Emperor, and his Empire; whose Destruction they agreed to contribute to, as much as lay in their Power, by Enslaving it to the *French* King, whose Creatures they became: And the Prince of *Furstemburgh*, the Chief of the Family, being detected of a Traiterous Correspondence with him, was imprison'd by the Emperor's Command, and kept in Confinement many Years. Living after he was releas'd, as all Traytors to their Native Country must expect to live, in General Hatred and Contempt. All the Satisfaction the *French* were to make to that House for their Sufferings, was to center in the Advancement of the Cardinal of *Furstemburgh* to the Electorate of *Gologne*. But they promis'd more than they could perform; and the Cardinal being disappointed of his *Electorate*, by the good Management of the Allies, and declar'd an *Enemy to the Empire*, was forc'd to accept of a Precarious and Scanty Allowance at *Touraine* in *France*, to maintain him. As Generous as King *Louis* pretends to be, his Bounty coming always sparingly, when he finds his Pensioners can no longer be serviceable to him.

The History of Count *Teckely*, his Revolt and Retreat to *Constantinople*, is still fresh in our Memory. That Lord happen'd to take Arms when the Emperor was in the Zenith of his Power, and the Duke of *Lorain* gain'd yearly new Laurels from the Infidels. Often did the Duke endeavour to re-unite his Imperial Majesty to the *Hungarian* Male-contents, as Prince *Eugene* did often in the Case of *Teckely's* Son-in-Law *Ragotski*; and as often did *Teckely* shew a Disposition to submit to his Natural Sovereign. But the Intrigues of the Court of *France*; Their Remittances of Money, and Assurances of more; their supplying him with Arms, Ammunition, Officers and Engineers; their Encouraging him in Misfortune, and Flattering him in Prosperity, always prevented his Return to his Duty; which ended in the Ruin and Slavery of Himself and his Family, who were frequently forc'd to fly to the *Turk* for Protection and Support; which the Infidel gave him in the same manner as his Confederate of *France*; caressing and presenting him richly, when he was fortunate; and imprisoning, or starving him, when he was in Adversity. Which was at last his Fate, he being so very Poor, that it is said he sold Wine in one of the Suburbs of *Constantinople* to the

the *Greeks* and *Jews* for Subsistence. This were an End that wou'd answer some Men's beginning, whose late Intimacy with the *French*, so much against the Interest of the Publick, has already involv'd them in Difficulties that may reduce them to their Original. Their little Stocks being laid out on their Politicks, and in *Wagers* about a *Peace*, which they were not so much Masters of as they imagin'd; and unless their Luck is better for the future, they may be glad to retail Wine in a Cellar with the Enjoyment of Liberty; a Blessing, I hope, it will never be in their Power to deprive us of.

As to the *Turk* Himself, the Loss of *Hungary*, and the weakening of the *Ottoman* Empire to a degree it never knew since its Settlement in *Europe*, is all owing to *French* Friendship, &c. 'Twas King *Lewis*, who by his Ministers in the Grand Signior's Court, continually Instigated the Infidel to Invade *Christendom*, assuring him of the most Powerful Diversion on the *Rhine*. Thus all the dreadful Revolutions and prodigious Losses that have befallen the *Mahometans* within these 30 Years, may justly be attributed to their following *French* Councils. From the Time of their taking Measures from *France*, the *Turks* Wiser date their Miseries. In short,

This was their Friends the *French* who In-
 igned with them to break the *Truce* with
 the *German* Empire, to fall in upon *Hun-*
gary; and sit down before *Vienna*. It was
 the Friendship of *Lewis* the XIVth that
 occasion'd their Misfortune before that
 Town, and the Irrecoverable Losses of
Buda, and almost all the other Places in
Hungary. It was the Friendship of *France*
 that prevail'd with them to break off the
 Treaty of Peace in the Year 1688, when
 they were come as far as *Vienna* in order
 to propose it. And if that vast Empire
 shall happen to be confin'd on the *Eu-*
ropean side to the Walls of *Constantinople*,
 she has none to blame for it but her
 self, in giving Ear to the Insinuations of
France, and in hearkning to the Ad-
 vice and Promises of *Lewis the Great*. To
 give but one Instance how far the *French*
 King influenc'd the Grand Signior to make
 War with the Emperor, we have a con-
 vincing One in that Copy of a Letter
 found among some other of Count *Teckely's*
 papers, taken with part of his Baggage in
Upper Hungary; which is thus render'd
 from the *Italian* Translation, the Lan-
 guage it was found in.

To *Mahomet* the Vth, the most Serene
 Emperor of the *Turks*. It has been ever
 our Design and Ambition to promote the In-
 D tereſt

terest of our Friends and Allies, as far as it is possible, especially your Highness's, our constant Friend and Confederate, whose Interest we will always espouse as our own. We have commanded our Trusty Servant, our Ambassador at the Port, to acquaint your Highness as from us, of certain great and weighty Matters that concern your Greatness, with respect to your Kingdom of Hungary, and the Prejudices done you by Leopold, Emperor of the Germans. Be pleas'd to give entire Confidence to our said Servant, and to depend on our assisting you in what may contribute to the Glory of our Arms against our Common Enemy. God have your Highness in his Protection.

Your Highness's Good Friend,
Ancient Ally and Confederate,

From Our Royal Palace
of Versailles, in the King-
dom of France, the 3d of
April, 1681.

LOUIS.

'Twas to *French Friendship* the Infidels were indebted for the Loss of those Two great Battels to Pr. *Lewis* and Pr. *Eugene*, after they broke off the Treaty, as is before mention'd; *France* always spiring them with Hopes of her over-running *Germany* from that side: It was She who taught them
the

the Art of War ; Her Engineers serv'd them in Disguise, and Her Money acquir'd *Pensioners* in the Grand Signior's Court, as well as in the other Courts of *Europe*, who all repented too late the *fatal Friendship* they entertain'd with Her.

I have all along in this Treatise avoid-
ed any thing that looks like Scandal ; by
which I mean the saying Injuries that are
ill grounded : And this Accusation of the
French King's supplying the *Turks* with *En-
gineers* and *Officers*, is so far from being
false, that 'tis known there was a Dispute
in *France*, whether it was Lawful for
Christians to serve the *Turks*. For about
the Year 1689, upon a Dispatch to the
Court of *France*, from their Ambassador at
Constantinople, it was resolv'd to send a
considerable Number of their best Engi-
neers to the Assistance of the *Turks* ; espe-
cially of those that had serv'd among the
Auxiliaries of that Crown against the *Ma-
hometans* at the Battel of *Raab*, in the for-
mer War of *Hungary*, as being the best
acquainted with the *German* Method of
Besieging and Defending Towns. The
Persons agreed upon told Monsieur
Louvois, they humbly intreated him to
consider, *how far they might ensnare their
Consciences in personally Fighting with, and*
D 2 *Assisting*

Assisting the Common Enemy of the Christian Religion, against those that were of their own Communion. And they instanc'd in one Case, in which they conceiv'd it was impossible for them to avoid a mortal Sin; and that was, in Assisting the Turks to be Masters of Christian Churches, which they knew would be immediately thereupon converted into Mahometan Mosques. The Court was mightily incens'd against the Promoters of this needless Scruple, as they call'd it. And Monsieur Didier, a Favourite of the Dauphin, lost his Favour for it. However, to remove it, there met at Monsieur Louvois's, that Minister, the Archbishop of Paris, Father La Chaise, and about Ten more Divines, who being all perfectly well instructed in the Court Divinity of France, declar'd, That tho' it be unlawful in a general sense to assist at, concur with, or promote the converting a Christian Church into a Mahometan Mosque, which is confess'd must be the Fate of most if not all Churches that shall fall into the Hands of the Turks: Yet there is no Sin to enable or assist the Turks so to do, in case the Person that so assists or enables them, does it not from want of love to the Christian Religion, but merely in obedience to the Command of his King, who enjoins him to strengthen by all possible means the Turks his
Allies,

Allies, and to weaken the Emperor and his Subjects that are his declar'd Enemies. This solv'd all Scruples ; and the reason is so strong 'tis enough to convince any *Frenchman* who looks on his King as a God : Temples, and Altars, having been Erected to him, and Prayers made as to a Divinity. Which I may talk of more largely another time, and upon a Subject to which it has a nearer relation. Pursuant to this Declaration, and the King's express Command, much too strong for any scruple of Conscience, the Engineers were dispatch'd, and most of them taken Prisoners in Disguise by Prince *Louis*, when he beat the *Turks* in 1691. Which I cannot mention without remembering it was to the Friendship of King *Lewis* the Grand Visier ow'd the Loss of that Battel. He was one of the best Ministers and Generals the *Mahometan* Empire ever had. And the *French* King writing him, *the Imperial Army was routed on the Rhine, and that he was actually on his March to Vienna* ; This false News made the *Turks* bold, and the *Germans* desperate ; for care was taken to let them know it, and that ended in the utter Rout of the *Infidels*, and the glorious Victory of the *Christians*.

But

But of all the Princes that ever were Friends to King *Lewis*, none suffer'd more than King *Charles* and King *James* of *England*. They had both been ill us'd by that Monarch when they liv'd abroad. They were banish'd his Kingdom, and Monsieur *Bourdeaux* his Ambassador at *London*, did what he could to prevent King *Charles's Restoration*; of which that Prince was so sensible that he would not see the *French Minister*, and forbid him his Court when he came to *Whitehall*. Yet such was the Power of the Queen Mother, such the Force of *French Gold*, and the Charms of *French Women*, that King *Charles* gave himself up entirely to his Interest, so contrary to his own and that of his Kingdoms: whereas if it had not been for his adherence to it, never Prince was more capable to make the greatest Figure in *Europe*, being himself one of the best Politicians of his Age, and coming to the Throne in so critical a Time, when his People had seen the Folly of changing Monarchy for a Commonwealth. In short, the Friendship between the *French King* and him, was the Source of all the Misfortunes of his Reign at Home, and render'd his Name not so belov'd Abroad as his Subjects could have wish'd. The Inclination

clination of our Court to that of *France*, appear'd in every thing, after his Interview with the Dutchess of *Orleans* at *Dover*; where a *Secret League* was concluded between the Two Crowns: One Article of which was, if the Abbot *Primi* may be believ'd, who was employ'd by Monsieur *Colbert de Croissy*, the *French* Ambassador at *London*, to write of the *Second Dutch War*; To secure to King *Charles* an *Absolute Authority* over his *Parliament*, and the *Re-Establishment* of the *Roman Catholick Religion* in his *Three Kingdoms* of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*: *De lui assurer un autorité absolue sur son Parlement, & de restabler la Religion Catholique dans les Royaumes d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse & d'Irlande*: With several other such notable *Stipulations*; a large Account of which is in the *Secret History* of *Europe*; as also in the Book which was publish'd at *Paris* by Authority in the Year 1682. But on the Complaint of the Lord *Preston*, King *Charles* the II'd's Envoy at *Versailles*, it was stopp'd, and the Abbot *Primi* thrown into the *Bastile*; where he was kept a whole *Week*, to shew what Satisfaction King *Charles* might expect from his Friend King *Louis*, for suffering a Book to be publish'd, which was the surest way in the World to lose him

him the Affection of his People, and perhaps to bring on him worse Misfortunes than he had already suffer'd by their Jealousies and Discontents.

In Pursuance of this League; to carry on which the Duke of *Tork*, King *Charles's* Brother, was more engag'd than the King himself; Friends to *France* were taken into the *Cabinet-Council*; and her Enemies, as Prince *Rupert*, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Lord Keeper *Bridgman*, and Mr. Secretary *Trevor* excluded: Tho' he was the only Secretary that was ever kept out of a Commission of that Nature. This good *Englishman* was the Father of the present Lord *Trevor*, and one of the Faithfullest Servants the Publick ever had. He scorn'd to side with a *French Faction* to keep the Post he was in, or in Hopes of a better. His Integrity was untainted to the last: Nor did he by one base Action dishonour a Life, that, in all the other Parts of it was commendable. It was he who wrote the Famous *Queries*, exposing the Designs of the *French Cabal*, in sending an Embassy to King *Louis* at *Utrecht*. An Example, not only for all of the Name, but all of the Nation to imitate as far as Occasion offers.

It was at the *French King's* Desire, that King *Charles* prorogu'd the Parliam^t, and made War upon the *Dutch* for not striking to his *Yacht*. Indeed there never was, nor ever will be a Faction in *England* for the *French* Interest, but they will always be railing at the *Dutch*, and stirring up a Quarrel with them: Nor ever was, nor ever will be a Faction, who are for Quarrelling with the *Dutch*, but they are of course Friends to *France*. These Two Dispositions are inseparable. Sir *Walter Raleigh* said it 130 Years ago; and it has been so often said since, there is no need of repeating it now. It was King *Charles's* Friendship with *France*, which occasion'd that Ungenerous Action, not to say worse of it, because Crown'd Heads were concern'd, of Falling upon the *Dutch Smyrna Fleet*, without any Declaration of War; and of our Joining with the *French*, whose Admiral very calmly remain'd a Spectator of the Battel: His Master's Business being to let the Two Nations destroy one another, that he might have no Opposition to fear from either, in the Pursuit of the *Universal Monarchy*. It was the Friendship of *France*, that procur'd Instructions to those *Utrecht Ambassadors*, of whom mention is already made, to insist in the
E Behalf

Behalf of the *French*; tho' the Second Head of their Demands was a *Toleration of Popery in Holland, and Popish Priests to have Stipends out of the Publick Revenue*. In a word, it were endless to enter into the Detail of King *Charles's* Adherence to *France*, and the Effects of his Friendship to King *Louis*. How fatal it was to him, his History proves in too many Instances. A Prince, the best qualify'd by Nature and Genius to gain the Love of all Mankind, by this Means lost that of his Subjects. He was always poor; for they would rarely be brought to give him any thing, for fear he should lay it out to serve his Friend. This Necessity put him upon declaring himself a Bankrupt, in shutting up his Exchequer, and putting a stop to the Payment of 1500000 *l.* due from him to Bankers, and others that had lent him Money. It was *French* Friendship, that kept him environ'd with Men of Loose and Dangerous Principles, who would never let him hearken to those Councils which his own good Sense, had it been free, would have dispos'd him to; As the Satisfying the Doubts and Fears of a Faithful, Loving People, whom all the Measures he took, render'd still more fearful.

It was the Friendship of *France*, that made him so obstinate as to the Bill of *Exclusion*; which, I am not afraid to say it, was espous'd by the best Patriots in *England*. And considering their Royal Highnesses the Princess of *Orange*, and the Princess *Anne*, were by that Bill to have succeeded to the Throne they got by the *Revolution*; since we should not have lost the Two Happy Reigns of Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Anne*, I see no Harm it would have done us, had his Majesty comply'd with the Voice of his People in Two Parliaments. And tho' there are a Hundred and a Hundred Addresses for *Jure Divino*, *Indefeasible*, and *Unalienable*; the Practice of the *Revolution*, the *Acts of Settlement*, the Practice of all Nations when their Religion and Liberties are in Danger, justify my Sentiments of that Matter. Upon which I remember I have read a Story of Mr. *Henry Savil*, the Famous Wit in King *Charles's* Reign: Who being in *France* when the Bill of *Exclusion* was on foot, and the *French* Courtiers crying out against it, as they had Reason to do, it being so much against their Friend; demanded of them, *Whether they would admit the Dauphin to be King, in case he should turn Hugonot?* By which Question, he put a stop to the

Reproaches they cast upon the House of Commons on that Account. Into what Condition *French* Friendship brought King *Charles* the II^d. his Majesty expresses in his Declaration about *Secret Cabals*, to his new Privy-Council, *April* the 20th, 1679. *He was sorry for the ill Success he had found in that Course, and sensible of the ill Posture of Affairs from that and some unhappy Accidents, which had rais'd great Jealousies and Dissatisfactions among his good Subjects, and thereby left the Crown and Government in a State too weak for those Dangers we had Reason to fear, both at Home and Abroad.* But this Conviction was of very short Duration; His Brother was still near Him, and a *French* Charmer in his Arms, who soon recover'd him from this happy Disposition; and in the latter Part of his *Uneasy Life*, as he was pleas'd to call it himself, a few Days before his Death; this poor Nation felt with a Vengeance the Effects of his Friendship with *France*, in the Breaches made on our Constitution by *Quo Warranto's*, Illegal Tryals, Exorbitant and Arbitrary Fines, and Bloody Executions, to all which he was naturally averse; and therefore all those Evils, and all that attended them with Respect to him and his People, must be entirely the Effect of his *Fatal Friendship with France.*

As

As to King *James*, that he lost his Crown for the sake of his Friend King *Lewis*; who is there that questions? And that it was not only the Sense of the People of these Three Kingdoms, but of all *Europe*, may appear by the following Testimonies. It was for this Reason the *States-General* lent the Prince of *Orange* a Fleet and Army to deliver these Nations from the Influence of *French* Counsels; their Answer to the Marquis *de Albyville's* Memorial on their Warlike Preparations, being, *That they had armed in Imitation of his Britannick Majesty, and the other Princes; and that they had given no just Cause of Offence, by Arming when all the other Princes were in Motion. And that they were long since fully convinc'd of the Alliance which the King his Master had treated with France, and which had been mention'd to them by the Count d'Avaux, in his Memorial.* This Answer alarm'd the Court of *England*; and Means were us'd to have the *Memorial* disclaim'd: But as well as the *French* King lov'd King *James*, he could never get him to do it: His only Reason being, in all Probability, that he hop'd the Discovery of this Secret Friendship and Treaty, would make the *English* so unquiet, that King *James* should be afraid to trust them, and be oblig'd to have Recourse

course to a *French* Army, with which he might conquer this Kingdom ; and then what a Friend he would have found in King *Louis*, one may imagine, by the most Christian King's known Moderation, Gratitude, and Dis-interest. The next Foreign Evidence of King *James's* Obligations to the *French* King for the Loss of his Dominions, is that of the Pope himself. Who, in Answer to a Memorial presented him by the Cardinal *d'Este*, after a Solemn Audience had been deny'd, told him by the *Master of his Palace*, among other Things too long to be here inserted, *That he look'd upon that inseparable Conjunction between King James and the King of France, and the Measures borrow'd by him from the French Court, to have been the true Source of the King of Britain's Miseries ; especially considering the People of England were ever naturally inclinable to suspect their King's Friendship with France, as tending to infringe their Liberties, and subject them to a French Sort of Government, of which they are so impatient.* Innocent the XIth the then Pope, knew us and our Genius better, it seems, than our own Monarch : And to what can we attribute that wilful Ignorance in K. *James* to, but to his being alienated from us by *French* Politicks,

ticks, which gave him an abhorrence of our Free Government. His Holiness was pleas'd further to acquaint the Cardinal, King James's Brother in Law, *That the Incroachments of the King of France upon the Empire, and Territories of the Catholick King, together with his undutiful Carriage to the Holy See in point of the Franchises, has been the occasion of the Princes of the Empire, the King of Sweden, and the Hollanders, entering into a Defensive and Offensive League, and of the Prince of Orange's bold Attempt upon England ; so that the Breaches of Europe, and the Ruin of his Britannick Majesty, and of the Catholick Religion in these Kingdoms, now in possession of the Prince of Orange, must lie at the Door of, and be imputed to the King of France.* Such was the Opinion of that Pope, who for his Zeal for the Liberties of Europe was in Raillery called the *Protestant Pope*. However, that Opinion was not singular, but that of the Court of Rome ; for, when upon his Death, and the Election of a new Pope, Cardinal *d'Estree*, by order of his Master the French King paid a Visit to Cardinal *Altieri*, whose Interest to make Popes has always hinder'd his own Election ; the poor Cardinals being loath to part with a Purse that was always open on that Occasion,

Occasion, *d'Estree* told him, his Master would quit his Pretensions to the Franchises, and restore the Country of Avignon to the Papacy, if each Cardinal would promise if he was chosen Pope, to endeavour to make a Peace between the Emperor, the King of Spain ; and his Master, and to perswade all Catholick Princes to espouse King James's Quarrel. To which Cardinal *Altieri* reply'd very coldly, That he and most of the Cardinals had reason to know, King James ow'd his Ruin to the Measures he had taken with the King of France, and that the Catholick Princes had no reason to promote the Interest of a Prince, whose constant Adherence to the French King had given them so many grounds of Jealousy, and been in part the Cause of so much trouble in Christendom. What can we think of those Wretches, who by their Faction and treasonable Contrivance, would bring us into a worse State than we were before King James left us, by restoring his pretended Son ? A State which Men bred up even in the Court of Rome had an Abhorrence of. What can we think of Wretches, that for their own Mercenary Views would reduce us to the Condition of being Objects of Popish Pity, and occasion still more Trouble to Christendom ? For whenever it pleases God for our Sins

to

to take to himself our gracious Sovereign Queen *Anne* ; let not these Enemies to their Country, and Friends of *France*, flatter themselves that it will be an easy or bloodless Undertaking, to impose a *Popish* Pretender on Us, who in conjunction with King *Lewis* and King *Philip*, would soon put it out of the power of any future *Assistance* to save the Liberties of *Europe*. Good God ! Are there Men in the World, who for their own paltry Benefits, or out of *Pride*, *Pique*, or *Envy*, would bring us into a State of Misery more terrible than that from which we were deliver'd by our late glorious Sovereign ? If there are, we shall know 'em early by their Affection to *French* Politics, and a compliance with their Measures, whenever an Opportunity falls in their way. But we have a Queen on the Throne who *has nothing more at heart* than the securing to us the Protestant Succession, and whose Wisdom and Steadiness are sufficient to disappoint all the crafty Designs of Ambitious Men : May God long preserve her on it, and may the *Peace* she gives us tend as much to secure that Succession, as the War did to weaken that Power which can only obstruct it.

I hope the Reader will excuse this Digression, being Reflections that were born of the Subject, and which the Concern of every true *Englishman* must naturally produce. To return to King *James's Friendship* with *France*, and the *Ruin* that accompany'd it. He did not himself stick to own, that the first *Grand Alliance* was form'd against Him as well as against the *French King*. Now what cause of War had he given the Allies but for his Leagu-
ing with *France* ? And does not this prove, that instead of being *Seconds* in the War with *France* which the *French Faction* pretend, as may be seen in the *Conduſt* and other such Libels; we were indeed the *Principals*, and the *Confederates* rather the *Seconds*. When King *James* sent the Earl of *Melfort* to *Rome* to desire Assistance, that Messenger, for I think an Ambassador is a Title too great for a Person that came from a King without a Kingdom, told the Pope, King *James* had an Army in *Ireland* strong enough to re-
instate him in all his Three Kingdoms, *if the Alliances abroad against his Master and the most Christian King did not hinder it*. The Pope affecting to be indispos'd, gave him a cold and short Answer, referring him to his Nephew Cardinal *Ottoboni*, and Cardinal *Altieri*, who dismiss him
without

without Money. The Court of *Rome* in that Pope's Time as well as his Predecessors, never liking King *James's* Cause, purely for the relation it had to that of King *Lewis*. The Letter King *James* writ to the Emperor from *St. Germain's*, and his Imperial Majesty's Answer, agrees exactly with his *Memorial* to *Innocent XI.* and the Pope's Reply ; imputing all the misfortune King *James* labour'd under not to his Zeal for the Catholick Religion, but to his Friendship to King *Lewis*. *The chief Aim of the French*, says the Emperor, *was by fomenting continual Divisions between him and his People, to gain thereby an Opportunity to insult the more securely all the rest of Christendom, which Opportunity he took, we being engag'd in a War with the Turks, with whom they had made perfidious Leagues, and they reckoning themselves secure of England to attack us unjustly and barbarously, and against the Faith of Treaties.* What Returns did the Latter make him for his Love to Him, which was very singular, even while he was Duke of *Tork*, as appears by *Coleman's* Letters ? Did he not put him on all the rash Methods of his Reign, with a view of involving this Kingdom in Domestick Troubles, that we might be disabled from helping or offending any one abroad ? Did he not

know betimes of the Prince of *Orange's* Design'd Expedition to *England*; and but late gave King *James* such solemn information of it as obtain'd belief? Did he not then break in upon the Empire, and leave the *Dutch* at Liberty to send their Fleet and Forces with the Prince, when if he had fall'n upon *Flanders* they durst not have parted with them? But his Intention was to make his own Arms necessary to King *James*; and what he would have done when he had been Master of Him and Us, is not hard to guess. Did he not require an equal Number of *Irish* of the poor abdicated King for the few *French* he supply'd him with when that Prince went from *France* to *Ireland*? Did he not serve the *Irish* in as barbarous a manner as he had done the *Messinese*s, as the worthy Author I mention'd on that occasion observes? What a dismal Fate might the *Irish* have expected, says he, if the Baron of *Ginkle*, had imitated the Marquis *de las Navas* the Viceroy of *Sicily*, or if their Orders from their Masters had been both the same? And how much reason had these People to bless their otherwise unpropitious Stars, that there are Princes in the World that know how to be merciful. 'Tis neither the *French* King's Fault nor their own, that the Tragedy of *Messina* is not once more acted in *Ireland*; for

for few Governments, no, not the Old Romans, would have allow'd them more favourable Terms, when they were abandon'd by the *French* who Embark'd at *Limerick* as they had done at *Messina*; and it was merely King *William's* Mercy that sav'd them from a Fate they much more deserv'd than the *Messinenses*. But of all the Ingratitude King *James* met with from King *Lewis*, that touches me most, which I find in a Book call'd *Reflections on the Conspiracy against the Life of King William*, Publish'd soon after *Grandval* was hang'd in *Flanders*, in the Year 1692, for conspiring to Assassinate that Monarch, employ'd by Monsieur *Barbesieux*, and other *French* Ministers; the Paragraph is this: *The Treachery of the French Court towards King James in this Business is deep and black. All the World lays his Ruin at the French King's Door, and 'tis to the Measures he gave him, he owes the Loss of Three Crowns. The least Amends could be made him for all this was an Honourable Retreat in France. Yet that this is granted him only on account of their own Interest appears in a great many Instances, and particularly in the Part they bring him in to act in this Conspiracy. If there had been true Friendship and Kindness meant him, they wou'd never have put upon him a Necessity*
of

of making himself known in so foul a Design to Three Persons all at once ; but would at least have allow'd him the Precautions that Barbesieux, if not the very same that one of his own Rank thought himself oblig'd to observe. But this is not all ; in bringing King James to own this Business, the French Court did him the last Office of an Enemy ; instead of promoting his Reaccession to the Throne, they did more at one Dash to shut it for ever against Him, than all that his Enemies could have thought of. With what Horror must the English Nation have been struck, to see a Prince that had recover'd them from the Brink of Destruction, and expos'd his Person so often for their sake, to see him, I say, murder'd by the bloody Hand of a *Russian*. I am weary of so melancholly a Story, and I shall only add what is said in the close of the Account of
 “ that Conspiracy. A Rendezvouz is
 “ appointed at *Uden* between *Grandval*,
 “ *Leefdale*, and *Du Mont* ; whither *Du*
 “ *mont* was to come from *Hannover*, and
 “ the other Two from *Paris* ; *Parker* at
 “ the same time coming for *England*, and
 “ they for *Flanders* ; after all the Three ha-
 “ ving taken their leave of an unfortunate
 “ Prince at *St. Germain*s, where they re-
 “ ceiv'd from him all the Encourage-
 “ ments that were in his Power to pro-
 “ mise them, in the hearing of the *Italian*
 “ Queen,

“ Queen, &c. Could any thing be more treacherous, more ungrateful, than to suffer Three Assassins to negotiate such an Affair with a Christian King? It is too horrible, to think further of it. Let us therefore see what Care that good Friend of King *James Louis* the XIVth. took of him in Treaties of Peace. And we shall find, that within Two Years of the *Revolution*, Offers were made to abandon the Interest of King *James*, and leave King *William*, in the Peaceable Possession of the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all the Countries and Islands in America thereto belonging; and the Crown of France, and the Allies of the French King, to acknowledge King *William* to be Lawful King thereof. Which was the Eighth Article of the Project of Peace, written at first by Direction of the French Resident at Geneva, who sent the Manuscript of it to Madam *Maintenon*. She shew'd it to the French King; and it was, with several Amendments on the Back of it, return'd to the Resident: Who sent a Copy of it to *Holland*, where it was printed, as also at *Lausanne* in *Switzerland*. The greatest Amends the French Court ever propos'd to make to King *James* for the Loss of his Three Kingdoms, was what is mention'd in the

19th

19th Article of the *Project*, That of *Common Consent* there shou'd be *Endeavours us'd* to conquer the Kingdom of Jerusalem for him.

This noble Provision did King Lewis make for his abdicated Friend. And what Sentiments the *French Court* had of his Suffering, will further appear by the Reasonings of the Author of *Les Entretiens sur un project de Paix*, written by a Creature of theirs. The King of France, says he, might be induc'd to wave King James's Quarrel, any further than to give him a safe Retreat within his Kingdom, if he design'd it; And that the French Government shou'd acknowledge their Majesties King William and Queen Mary's Title to the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, Ratifying it by a solemn Sanction in Exclusion of King James. This Book, however charg'd upon Monsieur Bayle, was printed at Paris with the King's Privilege annex'd to it, and all possible Care and Industry were us'd by the French Court, to have it spread through most Nations of Europe. Madam de Maintenon read it Leaf by Leaf to the French King, and several Alterations and Additions were made in the Manuscript by his Order, before it was sent to be printed. Upon this Project of Peace, and that of Conquering Jerusalem for King James, Dr. Welwood argues

argues thus : " Not only has *France* been
 " the Occasion of King *James's* Misma-
 " nagement when upon the Throne, and
 " there-after of his losing Three Crowns ;
 " but their Carriage towards him since
 " has been the most Treacherous and Ig-
 " noble that ever was heard of, and par-
 " ticularly with Respect to this *Project*,
 " which they have so industriously en-
 " deavour'd to palm upon the Confede-
 " rates ; That the *French* King wou'd at
 " any time pass from King *James's* In-
 " terest, notwithstanding he has brought
 " him to this low Ebb of Fortune, if so
 " be it would but suit with his own Ad-
 " vantage ; no Body that's acquainted
 " with the Transactions of his Life will
 " once call in question. And further, to
 " speak the best of him we can ; if ever
 " the Abandoning a Friend were pardon-
 " able, 'tis at this Time, when the *French*
 " King's Affairs puts an absolute Necessi-
 " ty upon him so to do : But to aban-
 " don King *James's* Interest, or at least to
 " offer to do it with such a ridiculous and
 " scornful Proposal as that in the *Project*
 " of Peace, of endeavouring to conquer
 " the Kingdom of *Jerusalem*, is an Injury
 " which not only that Prince's Friends,
 " but all *Englishmen* ought to resent. Was
 " it not enough for *Louis le Grand* to have
 G " been

“ been the Source of all King *James's*
 “ Misfortunes; to have inspir'd him with
 “ Measures that have lost him Three
 “ Kingdoms; And lastly, from a Principle
 “ of Vain-Glory, and of Design to
 “ embroil these Nations, to have decoy'd
 “ him over to *France*, to be, forsooth, under
 “ his Protection, and to eat his Bread;
 “ But must the faithless Monarch triumph
 “ likewise over him in the Circumstances
 “ he has brought him to, by a Proposal
 “ concerning him, that even his Enemies
 “ cannot but regret? No, we retain still
 “ a greater Veneration for a Prince that
 “ once sway'd the *English* Scepter, and
 “ might have sway'd it still, if he had not
 “ enslav'd himself to the Maxims and Interests
 “ of *France*, than not to abhor any
 “ Thing that looks like affronting Him,
 “ as this Proposal of the *French* Court do's.
 This, sure, is sufficient to convince every
 Reasonable Man, that King *Lewis's* Friendship
 will always be fatal to all that embrace it.
 That He is a Prince whom, when Reasons
 of State, or any Reasons oblige us to cease
 Fighting with, we shou'd still look on as
 our Enemy, as much in Peace as in War,
 and do nothing that shall contribute to
 increase his Power: Always having a watchful
 Eye over him, and hating him as much as
 Christians are allow'd

low'd to hate, for the Mischief he has been the Occasion of to Us and all *Europe*.

How King *James* was provided for by the *Ryswick* Treaty, every one knows: His Kingdoms were given up to King *William*; and all the *French* King did for him, was to assign him a House and a Pension for Himself, his Wife and pretended Son and Daughter; where he remain'd till the last Scene of his miserable Life, and then expir'd in a Cloyster. Having been a Witness of the Pompous Embassies from King *William* to his then Brother of *France*, and seen the Folly of his Dependance on the Friendship of a King, whose Kindness is a Curse, as his very Mercies are Cruelties.

Another Prince that lost his Country for his Friendship to King *Louis*, was *Ferdinand Charles*, the last Duke of *Mantua*, of the House of *Nevers*, which always inclin'd to *France*, and by that Inclination was the Cause of the Spoil and Slaughter committed by the *French* in *Italy*: For so long ago as the Year 1682, this Duke sold the City of *Casal*, which belong'd to his Part of the *Montferrat*, to the *French* King for a Pension. Immediately were Engineers set to work to repair and enlarge the Fortification: And as before it

was lookt upon as the Key of *Lombardy*, so it was now reckon'd the Bridle. All the Princes of *Italy* were justly allarm'd at this Treacherous Bargain of the Duke *Mantua's*; but *Lewis* the Great was at that time in the Height of his Glory, and his Name struck Terror into all the Princes of *Christendom*. With the Money he had from *France* he liv'd a Wasteful and Debauch'd Life, which his Misfortunes did not mend. The sole Rise of them is his Friendship to *France*, which ended in an Inglorious Exile at *Venice*, where he dy'd in Misery about 4 Years ago, after he had seen his Dominions ravish'd from him in this manner. *France* having a Quarrel with the Emperor about the *Spanish* Succession; and not being satisfy'd with the Possession of *Casal*, demanded *Mantua* Itself of the Duke, to prevent, as it was pretended, its falling into the Hands of the *Germans*. Tho' this City is a Fief of the Empire, and the Duke by his Allegiance to the Emperor was bound to defend it against his Enemies; yet *French* Promises and *French* Gold prevail'd on him to admit a *French* Garison. After which he was no more Master of his Capital. To save Appearances, an Army under the Count *de Tesse* march'd privately from the *Milanese*; and on the 5th of

April

April 1701, seiz'd the most Advantageous Posts about *Mantua*. From whence the Count formally sent Two Letters to the Duke ; One from Prince *Vaudemont*, Governor of *Milan* ; the Other from himself, to desire his Admittance of such a Number of Soldiers as the *French* General shou'd think fit to defend the City against the *Germans*. The Duke all the while affected to be in the last Extremity, he solicited Succors from the Pope, whom he knew cou'd not, or wou'd not give him any. He call'd a Council on the Receipt of these Two Letters ; and tho' All things were done by Concert, appear'd to be in the greatest Surprize and Confusion. The Council being appriz'd of their Master's Intentions, gave their Opinion for a Surrender of the City ; which was accordingly done immediately. This Post, as it cut off the *Germans* Approach to the *Milaneze*, so it gave the *French* an Entrance into the Heart of *Italy* ; and not only the Temporal Princes, but even the Pope was so displeas'd at this Treachery, that when the *Mantuan* Envoy pretended to excuse his Master for receiving the *French*, because he had no Forces of his own, nor any Succours ready to oppose them : The Pope reply'd, *He was too well acquainted with the Treaty concluded between that Duke*
and

and France, for selling the Town of Mantua, to suppose that was his Reason. The Germans had like to have recover'd the Place by a strict Blockade the same Year, but the Duke of *Vendosme* found means to Relieve it; and that and the whole Dutchy continu'd in the Hands of the *French* till the Year 1706, when they were driven out of *Italy* by the Articles for Evacuating at once all the *Italian* Towns and Forts possess'd by them. The *French* affected such a Concern for the Duke of *Mantua*, their fast Friend and Ally, that they demand'd *Cremona* and the *Cremonese* as an Equivalent for his share of the *Montferrat*; that he shou'd be left in Possession of *Mantua*, and all its Dependances, with Liberty of Garrisoning, as he thought fit, with Neutral Forces: And the Author of the *Mercurie Galant* boasted, " That as the *French* King " never abandon'd his Allies, and the " Duke of *Mantua* had always adher'd in- " violably to *France*, He had with an high " Hand secur'd his Interests on that Oc- " casion. Whereas, in truth, the very express Words of the Articles of Evacuation, as they relate to *Mantua* are, *Refus'd in every Particular*; and the German Garison under the Prince of *Darmstadt* took Possession of the City and Dutchy in the Name of the Emperor, to whom it devolv'd by the
For-

Forfeiture of the Duke, who had been guilty of Treason and Rebellion. When that abandon'd Prince receiv'd the first Advice of his being excluded from the Treaty, he fell into a Swoon, and afterwards into violent Expostulations with his Faithless Friend, who left him no Comfort but an ill-paid Pension, which he squander'd away at *Venice*, and other Places of that Republick; where, in 1708, he receiv'd the last ill News that finish'd his miserable Life; and that was, that by the Sollicitations of the *English* and *Dutch* Ministers at *Vienna*, the Sentence due to him for his Rebellion, was Awarded on the Thirtieth of *June*. The Imperial Ban being then declar'd against him, by which he was degraded from his Dignities, and depriv'd of all the Fiefs of the Empire. The Emperor having torn in Pieces the Instrument of Investiture granted to the Duke by his Father, trampled it under Foot, and a Herald flung the Pieces out of Window. This was done 5 Days before his Death at *Padua*, and took away all Right of Succession from the younger Branch of his Family, the Duke of *Guaftala*. The Friendship of *France* being a Sin of the Nature of *Idolatry*, which is punish'd to the Third and Fourth Generation, which those that succeed us may perhaps be Witnesses of,

of, as we have our selves been in this and other Instances. The Duke of *Mirandola* lost his Dutchy at the same time; and with him fell all the little Princes, that were so foolish as to believe the *French* King's Greatness was solid; and that they could not save their own Petty Sovereignties, without Increasing the Number of his Slaves.

But of all the Princes who have suffer'd by their Friendship to *France*, the Three that follow deserve the least Pity. Every one of them lay under the greatest Obligations to the Allies; and Two of them had signaliz'd themselves in the late War; I mean the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Prince *Vaudemont*. The Third, the Elector of *Cologne*, was still more oblig'd to the Confederates than they; tho' the former, by their Procurement, got the Government of the *Netherlands*, and the other that of *Milan*, the Two Richest Governments in the *Spanish* Monarchy. Who is he that has not heard it was by King *William's* Procurement, that the Elector of *Bavaria* was not only made Governor of the *Netherlands*, but his Son declar'd next in Succession to the Monarchy of *Spain*? That he had a Personal Kindness for Prince *Vaudemont*; and thinking, in case of a Demise, the
Dutchy

Dutchy of *Milan* could not be in safer Hands, got the King of *Spain* to make him its Governor? But what Ingratitude are not Souls susceptible of *French* Friendship, capable of? And what Misery can be too great, for such as so ungratefully drew their Swords against their Benefactors, to subject them to the Tyranny of *France*? As to the Elector of *Cologne*, every body knows it was almost wholly on his Account that the First Grand Alliance was form'd, to settle him in that Electorate, which the *French* King would have ravish'd from him for the Cardinal of *Furstemburg*: That afterwards, the same Monarch would have impos'd the Cardinal *de Bouillon* on the Bishoprick of *Liege*; but that the Confederates procur'd his Election to that Diocese; And yet so base was this Prince, as to forsake these Confederates in the Beginning of this War; and if they had not timely prevented him, he would have deliver'd up all his Towns, tho' they open'd a way into the Midst of their Countries, to the great Ravager and Destroyer *Louis* the XIVth. It is with Pleasure we see those faithless Exiles living on the Alms of their Old Deceiver, and wearing out the best of their Days on the Charitable Stipend of a Vanquish'd Monarch, whose Impotence to relieve them, or restore them, is almost equal. It must be con-

fels'd , in gaining these Three Princes to
 his Party , he gave the Confederates a
 Blow , which stunn'd them in the Begin-
 ning : But what he got by Fraud , they
 have recover'd by their Glorious Arms ;
 None having contributed more to the
 Chastizing these Three *Ingrates*, than Her
 Majesty Queen *Anne's* , commanded by
 Her Victorious General the Duke of *Marl-*
borough. The Elector of *Cologne* first
 pick'd a Quarrel with his Two Chapters ;
 and then accepted of the *French* King's
 Offers of Assistance, by Delivering up to
 him *Liege, Bon, Rhinberg, Nuys, and Key-*
ferswart, by which he block'd up the Ci-
 ty of *Cologn*, in a manner shut up the
Electoꝛ Palatine in his Capital of *Dussel-*
dorp , laid the Dutchy of *Cleves* open
 to the Invasion of *France* , and open'd
 also a Way into *Dutch Brabant, Limburg,*
Gelderland, and thro' *Cleves* to *Zutphen,*
and Overysse. The City of *Cologn* it
 self had been deliver'd also to the *French*,
 if the Chapter had not early provided
 for their Safety , by calling in the As-
 sistance of the Circle of *Westphalia*,
 who increas'd their Garrison to 10000
 Men. So that the Elector was forc'd to
 keep his Court at *Bon*, attended by Mon-
 sieur *Desalleurs* , the *French* Envoy , by
 whose Direction he did every thing, and
 refus'd to return any Answer to the States
 of

of the Electorate ; who, before the Elector had taken these bold Steps, would have remonstrated to him the ill Consequences of his Engagements with *France*, as the Emperor's Minister had done before ; representing, That *as he was a near Kinsman of the House of Austria, as a Principal State of the Archbishoprick of Cologne, a Co-Member of the Empire, and a Neighbour of the Spanish Netherlands, he would with other well-affected Princes, adhere to the Interest of the Emperor.* To all which it was answer'd on the Elector's Part, That the *Dauphiness* was his full Sister ; and that the Duke of Anjou was her Son : Wherefore he had as little Reason on Account of Consanguinity, to be an Enemy to the Duke of Anjou, as to assist the Emperor in this Conjunction. That the Emperor could not depend upon his Allies. That France had made it appear, that the Netherlands were Fiefs of Spain. That he had got little by the Ryswick Restitution, tho' much was promis'd. To my Lord Galway, whom King William sent to perswade him to take right measures. he answer'd, 'He would not declare himself one way or other ; That he had receiv'd no French Money : But if the Chapter of Cologne did not do as he would have them, he would declare for France. Which when he had done, he soon shew'd them what it was to live under the Government of a

Prince, that was a Friend to King *Louis*. He publish'd a Placaert for Raising Money, without the Consent of the States, who are as free in that Privilege as the Parliament of *England*; which was answer'd by an Edict from the Chapter of *Cologne*, against his *Bringing in French Troops, making Levies, Entering into Alliances with France, and Raising Money by his own Authority*. K. *Louis*, for whose Service these Levies were made, agreed to pay him a Pension, the way he makes use of to gain Friends. The first Payments are said to have been made in old Dollars, coin'd in the Empire, stamp'd on the one Side with a Soldier arm'd Cap-a-pee. In receiving which Price of his Rebellion and Ingratitude, it is reported the Elector should say with a Smile, *Quis potest resistere tot armatis?* "Who is able to resist so many armed Men? However, to colour his Treason, he gave the *French Troops*, whom he admitted into his strong Places, the Name of *Auxiliaries of the Circle of Burgundy*. The Advantages of *French Friendship and Assistance*, appear by the Treatment the Citizens of *Liege* met with from their *Burgundian Auxiliaries*. As soon as they were got into the City and Citadel, they seiz'd the Baron *Mean*, Dean of the Cathedral, a Person of Merit and Quality, and hurry'd him into the Citadel, where they mounted him

him a Horseback, his Legs and his Handstyd, and forc'd him to ride all Night in the Rain, without Boots, to *Namur*. When he complain'd to the Officer who commanded the Party, of this Usage; he reply'd, *He did not execute Half his Orders*. The Dean's House was fill'd with *French* Soldiers, who liv'd at Discretion. His Second Brother, several of his Friends, and all his Servants, were imprison'd, and very ill treated. A Third Brother had had the same Fate, but happen'd to be absent; and hearing what had pass'd, made his Escape to *Maestricht*. All the Baron's Crime, besides his being true to the Interest of his Country, was, His having said in some Conversation, *That he could not have thought the French would so soon have broken the Treaty of Ryswick*. And as the Baron say'd, so did the rest of the Honest Citizens; the Marquis de *Montreuel* telling them when they complain'd, *You must learn to obey: 'Tis the King's Pleasure it should be so; I command it*. He order'd a Man's Nose and Ears to be cut off, for daring to express a Dislike of the Change at *Liege*. So highly were the Inhabitants of that Bishoprick oblig'd to their Prince, who had no *Divine Indefeasible Right* to warrant such Arbitrary Doings, but came in by Election, and the very Interest he was now so wickedly opposing. The Allies not being ready to chastize

chastize him as he deserv'd by Arms, the Emperor began to do it with his Mandates and Avocatorias ; setting forth, That the Elector of *Cologn* having given up his Country to a Foreign Prince, and the Emperor being inform'd that he intended to cause several Canons of *Cologn* to be seiz'd ; His Imperial Majesty took them into his Protection ; and requir'd the Elector, and all Princes and Members of the Empire, not to molest them. He also commanded all the Elector's Officers, that were Subjects of the Empire, to quit his Service, as the Count *de Arco* and several of the Chiefest did ; Absolving them, whether Civil or Military, from their Oath of Allegiance to him, and requiring the People of both Bishopricks, not to pay him any Taxes, nor to supply the *French* with Provisions, or give them any Assistance. The Governor of *Liege* finding many of that Place inclin'd to comply with the *Avocatoria*, declar'd, if they did it, he would let the Soldiers plunder the City.

It was the Putting Garrisons into these Towns, that began the Rupture between *France* and *Germany*. The Elector's Minister at *Ratisbon*, complain'd to the Diet of the Mandates ; but was answer'd, That the Members of the Empire were extremely surpriz'd at his Alliance with *France*, and Receiving *French* Troops into his Towns ; for which he must expect
that

that all such Measures and Methods would be taken, as may be necessary to oblige him to quit Engagements, that were so prejudicial and dangerous to the whole Empire. Accordingly, the first Siege that the Allies form'd was that of *Keyferswaert*, which they took in June 1702. And when *Ruremond* fell into their Hands, the Bishop of the Place was kept, by way of Repri-
zal for the Baron *Mean*. In October, my Lord *Marlborough* deliver'd *Liege* from the Tyranny of the *French*, by taking it from them; as he did *Bon*, in May following: Which was follow'd with the Expulsion of the *French*, and of the Elector with them, out of all his Territories: From whence he made a shameful Retreat into *France*; and has ever since led a Slavish Life in Banishment, supported by that small Pension which was his Ruin, rambling from one Place to another: The Arms of the Allies having driv'n him from *Lisse*, where for some time he resided, and took on him the Order of Priesthood, to qualify him to sing *Te Deum* for his Friend King *Louis's* imaginary Victories in *Italy*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* had lain under some Scandal for Treachery, in the first War between the Allies and *France*. But I am apt to believe, whatever Treason his Favourites and Servants might have been guilty of with Impunity, he had more Sense of Interest, if not of Honour, than

than to betray a Cause, which was likely to set the Crown of *Spain* on the Head of his Son. Tho' it is said, the Elector made Offers to our Court, to enter into the Grand Alliance; and that the only Reason which prevented it, was, the Averseness of a certain Party in *England* to begin the War: Yet I cannot see, but he must have concerted his Measures with *France* before; That what his Minister said or did here, was only a Blind: For the very next Morning, after he had receiv'd an Express from *France*, with Advice of the *French* King's Accepting the Will that gave *Spain* to his Grandson, he order'd *Philip* the Vth to be proclaim'd at *Brussels*: *Te Deum* was sung; and the *Marquis de Bedmar* appointed to complement the new King in the Name of the Elector; who, a few Weeks after, deliver'd in one Morning the following Towns to the *French*, *Namur*, *Luxemburgh*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, *Aeth*, *Oudenard*, *Newport*, and *Ostend*. Which Design was kept so secret that no-Body knew of it but the Governors who had Orders to receive those Troops. The *Dutch* had in all those Places 23 Battallions, which the Elector order'd to be stopp'd, and would not let them go as the *States* desir'd, till the *French* King had given his consent to it; besides, care was taken by Advance-Money, and other Artifices, to corrupt those Battallions and send them

them home as thin as possible. *Bruges, Ghent, Dendermond, Louvain, Mechlin, and Antwerp,* were also Garrison'd by *French Troops*; and in a Word all the *Spanish Netherlands* were surrender'd in a Weeks time to the *French King* by this perfidious Elector, who having taken this desperate Pace resolv'd to go thro' with it, his Friend promising him, as appear'd afterwards, to mount him on the *Imperial Throne* as the Reward of his Perfidiousness. 'Tis true, this Prince was in his Youth brought up by *French Emis-faries*, and so far espous'd that Interest as to become King *Lewis's* Pensioner, receiving from *France* a Million of Livres a Year. That Court to oblige that of *Bavaria* the more, took the Dauphiness the Elector's Sister without a Portion. And when afterwards the Elector in hopes of the *Spanish Succession* joyn'd with the Allies, the *French King* said to the Princess his Daughter in Law, *Madam I have gain'd a Million Tearly, your Brother is become my Enemy*; but on the breaking out of the late War he shew'd, as has been related, his Engagements with *France* were stronger than ever those he had had with the Allies. For he not only agreed to give up the *Netherlands* to her, but to raise War against the Emperor in *Germany* in his Hereditary Countries, and for that end leaving under several pretences the *Spanish Netherlands*, he order'd all his own Troops

to march home to act for the *French* Interest, where they could be more serviceable. The first thing he did after his return to *Bavaria* was to try how the Diet would take his Alliance with *Lewis* the XIV. and to go softly to work, propos'd only a Neutrality to them ; and being press'd by the Imperial Ministers and others on that Head, he gave Evasive Answers till about *September* 1702. when he broke out into Hostilities, and surpriz'd the Free City of *Ulm*, just as the Diet at *Ratisbon* were going to declare War against *France* and *Spain*. He also wrote a Letter in form of a Manifesto to the Two Circles of *Swabia* and *Franconia* requiring them in very high Terms to desist from intermeddling with Foreign Affairs, which shews that he was sent by his Friend into *Germany* to disturb the Peace of the Empire, and prevent if possible the Dyets engaging in the Common Cause, which they did, none opposing it but the Ministers of *Bavaria* and *Cologne*. Matters were concerted for the *Mareschal de Catinat's* sending a Detachment of 20000 from the *Rhine* to joyn the Elector after the siezing of *Ulm*, but a Detachment of *Imperialists* from the Army before *Landau* prevented it. After *Ulm* he possess'd himself of *Memmingen*, little regarding the Admonitions and Threats of the Emperor and Dyet, hoping by the *Boder-Sea*, or the Forest Towns, to open

open a Communication with *France*. His General, the Count *d'Arco*, who commanded in *Ulm* threatned the Inhabitants of the Town and the Neighbouring Country with Fire and Sword, if they did not immediately pay the exorbitant Contributions he exacted of them. The Marquis *de Villars* attempted a Junction with the Elector of *Bavaria*, past the *Rhine* at *Hunningen*, but was oblig'd by Prince *Lewis* to repass it with great loss. The Emperor at the desire of the Dyet wrote once more to the Elector of *Bavaria* to exhort him to quit the Engagements he had enter'd into with *France*, so much contrary to his own Interest, and to the Gratitude he ow'd the House of *Austria*, by whom his Family was rais'd to the Electoral Dignity. But he had a higher Dignity now in his Head, and the success of his Friend *Lewis* the XIV. against the Grand Alliance, made him hope the same against this which would have secur'd him the Imperial Diadem as long as King *Lewis* had pleas'd to let him wear it. The Mareschal *de Villars* being disappointed in his first Attempt to joyn the Elector made another through the Territory of *Basil*, not minding the Infraction it made of the *Swiss* Neutrality, and advanc'd as far as *Nuwemberg*; but the Elector's Conjunction being intercepted, that Prince seem'd inclinable to an Accommodation;

while the Count *de Monasterole*, his Envoy at *Paris* took hold of that occasion to facilitate far greater Supplies of Money, and obtain'd it at least in promise. His Minister at *Ratisbon* having protested against every thing that was or should be done to his Master's prejudice, left the Dyet. The States of *Bavaria* pray'd the Elector to make his Peace with the Emperor; but that Prince hearing what *France* had promis'd him, continu'd obstinate in his Engagement with her; and in *February* made himself Master of *Newburg*; and in *April 1703*. had the boldness to attack the Town of *Ratisbon*, where the *Imperial Dyet* was assembled, while they expected the Emperor's Ratification to an Agreement for the Neutrality of that Place. In *May*, the *Mareschal de Villars* past the Mountains of the *Black-Forest*, and joyn'd the Elector with 20000 Men; by which Junction their Forces were much superior to the *Imperialists* Commanded by the Counts *de Styrum* and *Schlick*, who were afterwards joyn'd by Prince *Lewis of Baden*. In *June* the Elector publish'd a Manifesto to justify his making War upon the Emperor, thinking he was now strong enough to second his Pen with his Sword. Accordingly he invaded the Country of *Tirol*; which Project had it succeeded had made him Master of the Empire, for the Duke of *Vendome* attempted

tempted a Junction with him through the *Trentine*, but being stopp'd at that City, which he contented himself to Bombard, the Elector was driven by the Peasants of *Tyrol*, out of that Country, and from the Height of his Hopes fell into Misfortunes, which in less than a Year left him without a House of his own to put his Head in. The Marquis *de Villars* did not at all answer the Elector of *Bavaria's* expectation by his coming, he therefore desir'd another might be sent in his room, which was the Count *de Marfin*, follow'd by the Mareschal *de Tallard*. The *Hungarians* breaking out into Rebellion, was some help to the Elector, who order'd that none of his Subjects should call them Rebels, declaring that they only fought for their Rights and Privileges. Fortune flatter'd the Elector so far, as a few Weeks before his Overthrow to put him in possession of *Passau*, and the Terror of his Arms reach'd *Vienna*, where the People were order'd to provide Provision for a Year, as if to prepare for a Siege; but in the mean while the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *States-General*, were preparing to assist the Emperor, and chastise the Insolence of this Rebellious Elector. In pursuance of the Resolutions agreed upon to that purpose, an Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd to the *Danube*,
routed

routed the *French* and *Bavarians* at *Schellenbeg*, and again at *Hockstet*. The latter being a Defeat which shook the Power of *France*, and was irrecoverable to the Elector of *Bavaria*, whose Country was soon reduc'd by the Emperor's Arms, after the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Scourge of *France* and the Friends of *France*, had broken the Joynt Army of the *Bavarians* and *French*; the shatter'd Remains of which, the Elector and the Count *de Marfin* with difficulty led out of *Germany*; which the former has not since seen, his Family being left to the maintenance of an Enemy to whom he had been so ingrateful, his Wife glad to accept of a Retreat in *Italy*, to share with her Husband part of his dear-bought Pension. The Duke of *Marlborough* pursu'd this flying Prince to the *Netherlands*, and by the Victory at *Ramellies* drove him out of his Government, as he before expell'd him his Electorate. How he has since been shut up in *Namur*, abandon'd by *France* in all Treaties of Peace that the Allies began in concert. How to make him some amends, the Duke of *Anjou* has given him Towns and Countries in the *Netherlands* which are none of his, and which he must soon give up again if he has no better Protection than that of *France*, is too fresh in our remembrance to need Repetition. 'Tis enough to shew his miserable Condition, and that of his
 Brother

Brother of *Cologn*, that the *Imperial Ban* has been pronounc'd and executed against them ; that they are now depriv'd of their Dominions and Electorates, as much as the Laws of the Empire, by which alone they held them, can deprive them ; that they are now only Prince *Maximilian* and Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria* ; and that their Restauration has been always rejected in all Preliminaries for a *Peace*, excepting this now treating at *Utrecht*.

Prince *Vaudemont* is a most sad Instance of the Fate of Ingratitude and *French* Friendship. After he had acquir'd the Affection and Esteem of King *William* and the Confederates in the First Confederacy against *France*, and by this means was preferr'd to the Government of *Milan*, which Dutchy is a Fief of the Empire, and devolved to the Emperor on the Death of *Charles* the II. of *Spain* : He to keep the Possession of it prevaricated with his Imperial Majesty's Minister, sent to him to prevent his Defection, and basely deliver'd it up to the Duke of *Anjou*, whose Quarrel he then fought in *Italy* against his Benefactor the Emperor, till his Imperial Majesty's Arms, and those of his Allies expell'd the *French* that Dutchy, when a more grateful, more generous, and more glorious Prince, Prince *Eugene*, succeeded Him in the Government of it. Prince *Vaudemont* begging hard to have

have I insisted on Articles for retaining Italy, that he should have the liberty to carry off all his Goods with him, which was allow'd him for the sake of his brave Son Prince Charles of Flandemont, who dy'd in the Emperor's Service. And now the Father adds to the Number of Princes who live on King Lewis's hated Charity, having nothing else to subsist upon in return for the Friendship he sold him contrary to all Engagements of Faith and Honour: It being remarkable, that no Man ever was a Friend to *France* but he first became an Enemy to Truth and Justice. I defy any one to shew me a Person in that Friendship, who did not first renounce the Glory and true Interest of his Country, and the Friendship of all Good and Great Men. Vice and Vertue not being more inconcileable than *English* Liberty and *French* Friendship: I desire of the Reader, if he knows any Body that is a Friend to *France*, to observe whether he is not a Friend to the Pretender to Arbitrary Power, to Persecution, and an Enemy to the *Dutch* Moderation, to Liberty, and the Revolution, which all go together as do the Opposites; and whether he who is so well of the *French* King, does not stare at the Duke of *Manborough*, who has beaten him till he is brought to a Condition that will make his Friendship more fatal than ever.

FINIS.